

The Washington Times
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.
One Year (Including Sundays), \$12.00.
Six Months, \$7.50. Three Months, \$5.00.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916

STILL MORE CUTTING NEEDED

To satisfy a mysterious somebody who doesn't appear satisfied or doesn't let anybody know that he is, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations cut down the \$25,000,000 which it had been proposed to give Colombia by merely \$10,000,000, and took the treaty provision by which this Government was to be made to apologize for acquiring the Panama canal and changed it to an expression of "mutual regrets."

Nobody having been satisfied by these changes, either President Wilson who wishes to give, or the Colombian government which wishes to get, more money, why not try now to satisfy the American people?

The way to satisfy the American people will be to reduce the remaining \$15,000,000 to a string of empty ciphers, to cut out the "mutual regrets" just as the apology was cut out, and then to chuck the treaty itself in its present form and purpose into the waste basket.

The American people ought not to be, and cannot be, satisfied with a treaty which begins with the premise that this nation is a thief and reaches the conclusion that it has to cover up robbery with hush money.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE WORK

Articles of apparel, not only made, but designed by children at the Neighborhood House, exhibited at the benefit for that organization yesterday afternoon, illustrate the remarkable work being done by the institution.

There has been much talk about interesting children in crafts, manual work, and industrial training. The Neighborhood House has gone ahead with work of this nature and the results attest the success of the experiment. The articles produced by the girls ranged from millinery, to dyed scarfs and evening gowns.

The success of Neighborhood House must be attributed to the fact that it not only has served as a place of entertainment for boys' and girls' clubs, and as a social center, but it has made every provision to instruct these children in things which may later be turned to account.

What Neighborhood House has done for children suggests a field for those who would establish community centers for adults. The "tinkering" instinct is inborn. To hundreds of workers an evening in a cabinet-making shop, in a weaving room, in any sort of industrial establishment, would mean recreation and profit as well.

Why do we assume that the only form of recreation the community is called upon to provide for grown-ups is represented by libraries? The scope has been widened for children, and the success of the experiment leads to the hope that some benefactor will establish more adequate means for the spare time employment of adults.

ANNAPOLIS AND V. EST POINT

The passage through the House of a bill to increase the number of annual cadet admissions to the Annapolis Naval Academy suggests that there are some administrative reforms in that institution that might well be adopted to the country's and the navy's advantage. Allusion is not made here to those disciplinary features which are always brought to mind by the occasional sensations about hazing and the like; rather, to a matter more fundamental and really serious.

Both Annapolis and West Point have established very high academic standards for their students. Each of them imposes a heavy load on its young men. They undertake, in the period of a regular four-year college course, not only to equip a student with a stiff college education, as any merely academic institution would do, but to provide the training of the private soldier, and then superimpose on this the special technical education that equips the recipient for the career of an officer.

No matter how carefully the young men are picked for these cadet appointments, there are certain to be some, men of excellent character and ability, who will not measure up to the utmost demand of so strenuous an educational regimen. These unfortunates are quite too mercilessly plucked. It is senseless to demand that several hundreds of young men must be put into the Procrustean bed of so rigid a requirement, and all measure exactly alike to its dimensions. Human experience has too often emphasized the fact that academic proficiency is by no means the only or the best gauge of the capabilities of

people. There is the classic incident of Grant, graduating from West Point—more by favor than on his "merits," at the foot of his class—only to become the Union's greatest military leader. How many potential Grants and Lees have been plucked and chucked inconspicuously out of the Military and Naval Academies because they couldn't measure up to merely academic requirements?

Annapolis and West Point are magnificent educational institutions. Their greatest trouble is that they are a bit too good, or at least too rigid. It is useless to waste money on young men, carrying them perhaps through three years or more of the course, and then drop them because of a flunk in mathematics. It is a waste of money, and deprives the national service of what it really expects to get from the military schools.

Add to the number of cadets; add still further than the present bill contemplates; but modify requirements to such extent that a young man will not require to be a phenomenon to live through the exactions that the courses impose.

THE LUSITANIA AGREEMENT

Despite confident assurances, it may be just as well not to indulge undue confidence that the Lusitania case is now as good as settled. It has repeatedly been in all the stages from assured adjustment to acute crisis. Even now the expectation of settlement depends on whether an informal statement of what Berlin is, in principle, willing to do, can be converted into the precise terms that the final diplomatic statement must contain. There has been testimony to the evasiveness of Berlin's promises heretofore.

If the settlement shall be reached on the terms as now unofficially outlined, it will be for time and experience to prove just what Berlin means by it; just to what extent the von Tirpitz methods of naval warfare are to be modified. Berlin is reported rejoicing at the adjustment, on terms that it understands do not constitute a surrender of the German prerogative of effectively using submarines. The word "illegal" is not to be employed in the German disavowal, though it was understood that Washington insisted on it. Whether the omission of this word will be construed, in German practice hereafter, as leaving open the way for use of submarines, will be known after another sea horror has opened a new case, if that shall happen.

DRY LAND NAVY YARD

Republicans and Democrats are forgetting party ties and are joining forces to put this country into condition to meet attack from abroad. But let nobody also forget, for example, the hundreds of millions that have been uselessly poured into bottom lands and mud flats supposed to be harbors and navy yards. To those familiar with the navy yard history of the United States Government this thought must suggest itself when they see the House of Representatives rushing through appropriations to "equip the Mare Island navy yard to build super-dreadnaughts."

As we recall all the navy yard scandals of our history, only the Almighty can make at Mare Island a navy yard suitable for dreadnaughts or for any floating craft that draws more water than a bathtub.

The pigeonholes of the Navy Department are stuffed with reports of naval officers showing that the only way a battleship of any draft can be near the Mare Island navy yard proper is to be high and dry on the bottom of the outer harbor of that navy yard.

For years and years, long before the era of the colossal battleships which are now constructed, naval officers protested against the folly of a navy yard which wouldn't float ships and against the danger of having war vessels in California waters with no navy yard that could possibly receive them for repairs and other necessary work. For years and years naval officers warned the department officials at Washington that the money which was being sunk in the mud of the Mare Island navy yard was worse than wasted, because it was not humanly possible to make out of it a navy yard adequate to the demands of the greater ships and even of the lesser ships of the navy.

But nearly all the navy yard business of the United States having been pork-barrel business for Congress, just as much as marble post-offices at county crossroads, Congress kept on appropriating the money and Administrations kept on spending it on navy yards that never could be navy yards.

Now it may be that certain work is under way at the Mare Island navy yard which can be completed only with the expenditure of the \$500,000 which the House appropriated on Monday. But, in the view of naval officers who know generally what a navy yard is and who know particularly that battleships cannot be sailed on dry land, it cannot be that an appropriation of \$500,000, or

of any sum, to equip the Mare Island navy yard as a navy yard can make it a real navy yard.

We shall never get adequate military power on sea or on land unless the members of Congress who control the appropriations are willing, in spending the nation's money for preparedness, to ignore the districts in which they live and where they get their votes, and are not only willing but determined that the money spent for ships and for navy yards, for coast defenses, and for inland fortifications, shall be spent, every dollar of it, never where it can produce only votes that a politician needs, but always where it will give the military defense which the safety of the nation requires.

OUR BOGUS SCHOOL HISTORIES

Washington school books, examination discloses, are not a whit behind those of other cities in their naive and breezy assumption that to quote one school official, "the United States can lick any nation, or all of them, at a moment's notice, if you take our histories' word for it."

Recently a parent wrote The Times protesting against the misinformation alleged to have been conveyed by a lecture given in a high school by a member of the Woman's Peace Party. It would be helpful to parents, to children, and to the schools if they would glance through some of the histories used here.

Incidentally, how many adults have read an American history more than an inch and a half thick? A census that would disclose that information might shed much light on our state of mind concerning preparedness as well as other issues. In the Washington schools a large majority of pupils finish American history when they leave the eighth grade. It is an elective course in the high schools. When they reach a maturity which would enable them to grasp historical facts they are diverted to Roman, Grecian, medieval, and English history.

Turn to the books used in the grades, and their reading will prove a rare entertainment. Take this passage from the seventh grade text book:

Spain refused to grant our demands and we determined to fight. The President called for 25,000 volunteers. A million men stepped forward, saying, "Here am I, take me." But in war money is as necessary as men, for those who fight must be fed, clothed, armed, and paid.

Oh, rare and ready loyalty, of those who say "take me," but yet must be "paid." Easy and efficient this method of calling for men, having a million rise up, then raising the money, and presto! we defy the world! The history says so.

Not only in preparedness, but in other matters, this delightful sequence of ideas is presented to the child mind. For example:

The King, George III, resolved to enforce the English laws and so break a million men stepped forward, saying, "Here am I, take me." But in war money is as necessary as men, for those who fight must be fed, clothed, armed, and paid.

Perhaps it may not be understood, at first glance, which of these attributes led him to "resolve" to "enforce the English laws," but no doubt teacher makes all that clear.

Fitting climax to this text book is this proud boast: "Here, and here only, among the leading civilized nations, no colossal standing army eats up the daily earnings of the people."

A HIGHWAY TO ANNAPOLIS

The house of delegates of the Maryland Legislature is scheduled to consider today a measure providing for construction of a first-class modern highway from Washington to Annapolis. It is a suggestive fact that the resolution which has been introduced to accomplish this, is a preparedness measure. It recites that this road is needed as a military measure in behalf of the protection of Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis. It would make possible the much more rapid transfer of troops, and especially of ordnance, from Baltimore and Washington to the Chesapeake Bay coastline where they would be pressingly needed in case of an attack by a naval enemy.

For the construction of this hard-surfaced highway it is directed that \$160,000 shall be set aside. The route is to be that of the old stage road. There is already a good highway between Baltimore and Annapolis, and an excellent one between Washington and Baltimore. Not only as a preparedness measure, but for ordinary highway reasons, the link from Washington to Annapolis is needed, and it will be a great addition to the excellent road system of which Maryland is justifiably proud.

There seems to be a wide discrepancy between the impression Herr Zimmermann expected his note to make and the reception that it received.

Mr. Bernstorff, doubtless, figures that it will be at least six days to the next Lusitania crisis.

It's now up to Lloyd's to give odds that the Kaiser will not again slap King Ferdinand on the back.

More preparedness: buying valentines now.

MAIL BAG
(From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length; must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean that the editor agrees with the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Asks Which Nation Will Attack Us

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
In my ignorance I would ask, is it Germany or England that is going to attack us after or before peace is declared?

For the first time I do not agree with The Times on the Brandeis appointment. However, you know him better. But a man in office and responsible is not the same as an officer or an attorney in a case is not the same man as judge.

I think the calm judicial mind such as those of Taft or Root or Hale is a great deal more dangerous to the principles of democracy, because motives can be hidden under a calm that does not stir the people to sense of danger.

E. J. WILSON.
Kensington, Md., Feb. 4.

Received Much Benefit From Lectures At Times Pure Food Show.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
As one of the women and housewives of Washington who benefited so largely from the lectures of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Stevenson at the Pure Food Show, I wish to extend my hearty thanks to The Times for its large share in inducing the lecturers to give a chance for the people on the part of a newspaper, which does not hesitate to express its desire for the improvement of any branch of its citizenry in such a substantial way, as to take money out of its own pocket to procure it, deserves the gratitude and appreciation of every citizen.

The lectures and demonstrations were the very best presentations of domestic science I have ever seen. I think I represent the spirit of the women who were present during the week. The Westfield people can afford to feel very proud of their representatives.

I am sure that every woman went to the show feeling it rather an honor than a duty to have the opportunity to have the gastronomic welfare of her family entrusted to her charge instead of an irresponsible home, thrust into it by her unwilling hands.

Once more, please accept my thanks, dear Mr. Editor, and the hope that your conference, as well as your personal digestion, may be all the happier for your good deed.

E. J. WILSON BATEMAN.
Washington, Feb. 8.

Says U. S. Officials Should Have Taken Charge of Appam At Once.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
What is the matter with the United States officials at the State Department and at Hampton Roads? Why was not an armed guard of the United States placed on the Appam at once, and everything in statu quo until instructions were received from Washington?

The German prize crew and the German prisoners should be immediately removed and interned for fleeing into a neutral port to escape the danger of getting into a German port, and the Appam should be placed under the protection of the United States. The German prize crew and the German prisoners should be immediately removed and interned for fleeing into a neutral port to escape the danger of getting into a German port, and the Appam should be placed under the protection of the United States.

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Credit for Sliding Scale Due Gas Company Was Given to L. D. Brandeis

Initiative in Forcing Legislation Was Taken by Massachusetts Corporation With Help of Public Franchise League—What 'Who's Who' Says of Lawyer.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—"No American of whom we have knowledge," so ran an editorial in Collier's Weekly on January 11, 1906, "has worked with more modesty and self-forgetfulness for the general welfare than Louis D. Brandeis."

The biography of the lawyer whom President Wilson has nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States that appears in "Who's Who in America," there are these notations:

"Counsel for the people in proceedings involving constitutionality of Oregon and Illinois ten-hour laws, and Ohio nine-hour law; and in preserving Boston municipal savings system and in establishing Boston sliding scale gas system; and in securing savings bank insurance, also (1904-1915) in opposing New Haven monopoly of transportation in Northeast."

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OPEN HOUSE WEEK OF GOLDEN JUBILEE BEGINS A. Y. W. C. A.

From Now Until February 15 Special Emphasis Will Be Laid Upon Receptions.

Today marks the beginning of an "open house" week in the Y. W. C. A.'s golden jubilee celebration, which is taking place this month at its Washington headquarters and at all the other branches of the national organization throughout the country.

The whole month's activities are being generously shared with the public, many features of the jubilee program being specially arranged to show Washington what part the Y. W. C. A. takes in the community's life. But from now until February 15 special emphasis will be laid upon the reception of guests at the association's headquarters, at the Y. W. C. A. building, at the Y. W. C. A. club, and at the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium.

Each afternoon and evening during the week, those in charge of one of the different departments will be "at home" to pilot guests about the building and point out the exhibits prepared for each department. The work upon which it is engaged. Men as well as women guests will be welcomed at the association's home from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7:30 to 9:30 in the evening of each day.

Whole House Open.

Though special invitations have been issued to women particularly interested in some of the features, the whole house will be open to the public throughout the week. In addition, visitors will be invited to the branch quarters occupied by some of the departments. These include the G street annex, where the swimming pool is located, the Epiphany gymnasium, where weekly practice for basketball and indoor tennis is held, the studio where the Choral Club meets on Monday evenings, and the Red Cross chapter room, at 1115 F street northwest, where classes in first-aid, home hygiene, and dietetics are conducted.

Mr. Herbert F. Day, chairman of the educational committee, which has general charge of the open-house week, will be at home this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Members of the committee assisting him are Mrs. Phyllis E. Clifton, chairman of the Y. W. C. A. department of education; Mrs. Ernest L. Thurston, wife of the superintendent of schools; Mrs. Frances Chickering; Mrs. J. L. Gooding; Mrs. T. Mitchell; Miss Annie F. Jamieson; Miss Marie H. Venable; Miss Ruth Tipton; Miss Frances Thompson; Miss Anne Deal; Mrs. H. S. Miller; Mrs. L. Canall; Miss M. M. Merrill; Mrs. E. L. Post; Mrs. Paul L. Dunbar; Miss Claudine E. Cullen; Mrs. E. E. Edgington; and Miss M. G. Gurnard.

Round Table Club At Home.

This evening, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, members of the Round Table Club will be at home. Receiving will be Miss Albertina Cook, president of the club; Miss Ormand of the educational committee; and Mrs. Woodbury Phillips, an honorary member.

Tomorrow the Friends Club and the library committee will be at home, and on each of the remaining evenings a different committee will receive.

Final arrangements for "finance week," which extends from February 21 to 28, and is an important feature of the jubilee celebration, will be discussed at a meeting of the general body of the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon the general committee on the jubilee celebration will meet at the Y. W. C. A. building, where the closing event of the jubilee program, which will take place March 3, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Y. W. C. A. in this country.

Last night an exhibition of gymnastic work, under the direction of Miss Helen Venable, physical director, was given at the gymnasium of the Epiphany parish hall.

MUSIC

Enthusiasm Marks Stokowski Orchestral Program at National Theater.

Imagination is ever one of the salient features in the interpretations of Leopold Stokowski; and through this creative faculty he adorned a program of joy and beauty at the fourth concert of the season of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which took place last night at the National Theater. In accordance with the program were the selections of the soloist, Miss Florence Hinkle, whose pure soprano voice was in entire harmony with the graces of Mozart and Bizet.

The orchestra discourse upon the finest moods of Mozart and Mendelssohn, while from the Norwegian Evening Song was heard a delightful thing of folk and romance in the "Carnival of the Animals," a warmth of tone pervaded the program. The orchestra, under the leadership of the soloist, Miss Florence Hinkle, whose pure soprano voice was in entire harmony with the graces of Mozart and Bizet.

All the fairy lore of "Mitsumori Night's Dream" is given in the "Carnival of the Animals," and in "The Swan Song" there is a multitude of fancies. The overture contained an entire picture, drawn with the exquisite work of the strings for the tripping air, the rugged elusiveness of Bottom, and the rich-toned organ chords. The finale was fairly on tip-toe with it. The "Nocturne" held the atmosphere and story of the night, while the "Scherzo" was beautifully executed, and close that just vanished in soft music.

Miss Hinkle gave Michael's lovely aria from "Carmen" as it is seldom heard. It was a most exquisite and beautiful performance. Miss Hinkle's entire range of voice is absolutely pure and its sweetest notes are such as to bring to mind the most delicate and beautiful of the flowers. The orchestra was superbly led by Stokowski, and the program was enthusiastically received.

J. MacR.

One Year Ago Today in the War

The prelude to the big German drive on Russia was being executed in some of the fiercest fighting of the war, in the Carpathians.

The United States was considering asking Germany whether American lives and ships would be safeguarded from submarines in Germany's undersea blockade of England.

To Attend Exercises.

Lutheran Day exercises in the First Congregational Church on Friday night, under the auspices of the G. A. R., will be attended by the Ellen G. W. Massey Tent, No. 2, daughters of Veterans.